Carolina Observer.

V[illegible].] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 13, 1828. [NO. 597.

UBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
WARD J. HALE,
um, if paid in advance; $3
the year of subscription;
e end of the year.

NTS inserted for 60 cents per
and 30 cents for each succeeding
tisers are requested to state the
s desired, or they will be con-
nd charged accordingly.
Editor must be post paid.

For Sale,

[illegible] and Alum Salt,
Fanning's Oil,
Quarter casks Malaga Wine,
By JNO. HISKEY.
November 6, 96-tf.

Books & Stationary.

[illegible] the following BOOKS and STATIONARY
which he will sell low for cash.
Family Bibles from $3 50 to $10; Pronouncing
Pocket do. in elegant and plain binding, Scott's
6 volumes; Common Prayer, with the New
ons; H. Moore's Works, 2 vols.; Death's Doings, 2
; Croly on the Apocalypse; Stuart's Commenta-
the Hebrews, 2 vols.; American Common Place
; Beauties of the Waverly Novels; Dunallan, by
Author of Father Clement; Heber's Hymns; Stew-
Philosophy of the active and moral powers of
2 vols.; Detraction Displayed, by Mrs. Opie,
uild Family, by Mrs. Sherwood; Edwards on
emption; Ditto on the Will; Ditto on Original
Cecil's Works, 3 vols.; Miner's Church History,
s.; Travelling Bachelor, 2 vols., Young Pilgrim,
ts Holland: Political Economy, by Dav. Blair;
Red Book; Elia, 1st and 2d series; Whims and
ies; Records of Woman, by Mrs Hemans;
's Journey from Constantinople to England;
ry's Letters, 2 vols.; Cooper's Novels, 12 vols;
Seven Champions of Christendom; History of
; Ditto of Persia; Guatemala, or the United Pro-
s of Central America; Elements of the Geome-
of the Planes and Solids; Private Anecdotes of the
t of Napoleon; Arabian Nights, 1 vol.; Franklin's
nd Expedition to the Polar Sea; Adventures of
zzibash, 2 vols; Sad Tales and Glad Tales, Re-
d Reviver, Poems, by the author of Moral Pie-
The Legendary. Together with a general as-
ent of Classical, Medical, School and Blank
ks.

Stationary.

Mathematical Instruments; Scales and Dividers;
er's fine silver steel Razors; John Barber's do.
son's superior Razor Straps; Rodger's fine Pen
es, an elegant assortment; Mineral Ink Stands, a
article; Glass do. do. Wedgewood do. do.
et do. do.; Ink and Sand do.; Ever pointed
ils; Lead for do.; Do. Lead Pencils; Pencil Ca-
Steel Pens; Wafers and Stamps; Red and black
bottles; Do. do. Ink Powders; Slates and Pen-
Sand and Sand Boxes; Pocket Books, an assort-
Tooth Brushes; Shaving do.; Shaving Boxes;
Shaving Soap; Paint Boxes; Playing Cards; Con-
tion do.; Tape Measures; Quills; Wafers, Seal-
ax; Office Wafers, &c. &c. &c.
JAS. HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, Nov. 4. 96-2w.

JUST RECEIVED BY JAS. HADLOCK,
COMPEND OF ECCLESIASTICAL HISTO-
RY, for the use of the Laity, and Theological
nts, by the Rev'd HENRY M. MASON, late
r of St. John's Church, Fayetteville.
November 6. 96-2w.

Coffee, Sugar, &c.

50 bags Coffee,
25 hhds. Sugar,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
10 casks Cheese,
15 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
L. P. Teneriffe and Malaga Wines,
Salt Petre, Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Best Flotant Indigo; Madder,
12 tons Swedes Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices,
Carolina Hoes, Frying Pans,
100 bags patent Shot,
German and blistered Steel, Bar Lead,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Cotton Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Liverpool and alum Salt,
50 bbls. Peach and Apple Brandy, &c.
For sale by CHARLES T. HAIGH.
November 6. 96-3w.

St. Croix *SUGAR* of superior quality, in bbls.
and ½ bbls. *For sale by*
C. T. HAIGH.
November 6—96-3t.

Saddle, Trunk, & Harness MANUFACTORY.

The Subscriber having purchased the Stock of
Mr. Joseph Snively, intends to continue the man-
ufactory of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c.

at the Stand lately occupied by him. He has now
on hand, and will constantly keep a good assortment
November 6. H. A. CHAMBERS.
96-4w.

☞ Notice.

All persons having demands against the Sub-
scriber, by Bond, Note, Account, or otherwise,
will present the same for settlement before the 1st
day, 1829. ☞ *FURTHER,*
He will pay no accounts raised against me after
date, without my written or verbal order.
JOHN MURCHISON, Sen.
Fayetteville, Oct. 30, 1828.—tJ1 pd

GOODS Low for CASH.

The remaining Stock in Trade of the late Firm of
John Lapsley & Co., is offered for sale low for
cash at the Store recently belonging to said Firm,
having to Country Merchants and others, a good
opportunity of making up their assortments at low
prices.

To Tanners.

For sale 5000lbs superior *Spanish HIDES*, in lots to
suit purchasers.
Wm. W. WILLIAMS, Assignee.
November 30. 95-3w.

Real Estate
FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Town House, on Tuesday the 2d of December next, that commodious and pleasant

Dwelling House and Lot,

with improvements thereon, situated on the south side of Maiden Lane, and known as the property formerly belonging to A. F. Bowell. The lot contains one acre. I need not add how *very* convenient this residence is to the business part of the town.

One other Lot containing 1-4 of an acre, with a small house thereon, adjoining D. McColl, running back to the creek, and fronting the street leading from Maiden Lane to the creek.

200 acres of Land, adjoining Daniel McNeill Esq's lands, south side of Rock Fish, near the Bridge, and convenient to Brister's Mills. The land is well timbered [illegible] adjoining Thos. Davis Esq. at the lower end [illegible] an excellent spring of water. This [illegible] town, would make a de[illegible] summer residence. The title will be made unquestionable.

Terms of sale liberal, and made known on the day of sale. SAM'L WILLIAMS, Trustee.
L. FITZHARRIS, Auctioneer.
Fayetteville, Nov. 5. 96 ts.

To Rent,

That commodious DWELLING HOUSE on Ramsay street, recently occupied by Mr. James B. Ferguson.—Possession can be had immediately.
C. & P. MALLETT.
October 21, 1828. 94-tf.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offer for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit, to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.
JAMES BAKER.
January 23, 1828. 55tf.

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

John R. Buie. vs. Peter McEachin. } [*In four Cases.*] Original Attachment.

IN this case it is *Ordered*, That the Lands attached be condemned and subjected to the payment and satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, and that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, that unless the Defendant, Peter McEachin, appear at the next Term of this Court, which will be on the 4th Monday in November next, and plead to issue, replevy or demur, Judgment final by default, will be entered up against him. A true copy.
NEILL BUIE, Clerk.
August 26, 1828. 93 6w.

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Archibald McNeill, vs. Archibald Fairley } Original Attachment.

IN this case it is *Ordered*, That the Lands attached be condemned and subjected to the payment and satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, and that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, that unless the Defendant, Archibald Fairley, appear at the next Term of this Court, which will be on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead to issue, replevy or demur, judgment final by default, will be entered up against him. A true Copy.
NEILL BUIE, Clerk.
August 26, 1828. 93 6w.

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Edward McEachin, vs. Peter McEachin. } [*In two cases.*] Original Attachment.

IN this case it is *Ordered*, That the Lands attached be condemned and subjected to the payment and satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, and that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, that unless the defendant, Peter McEachin, appear at the next term of this Court, which will be on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead to issue, replevy or demur, judgment final by default, will be entered up against him. A true copy.
NEILL BUIE, Clerk.
August 26, 1828. 93 6w.

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

W. L. Miller. vs. Peter McEachin. } Original Attachment.

IN this case it is *Ordered*, That the Lands attached be condemned and subjected to the payment and satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, and that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, that unless the Defendant, Peter McEachin, appear at the next Term of this Court, which will be on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead to issue, replevy or demur, judgment final by default, will be entered up against him. A true copy.
NEILL BUIE, Clerk.
August 26, 1828. 93 6w

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

George Graham, vs. Peter McEachin. } Original Attachment.

IN this case it is *Ordered*, That the Lands attached be condemned and subjected to the payment and satisfaction of the Plaintiff's debt, and that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, that unless the Defendant, Peter McEachin, appear at the next Term of this Court, which will be on the fourth Monday in November next, and plead to issue, replevy or demur, judgment final by default, will be entered up against him. A true Copy
NEILL BUIE, Clerk.
August 26, 1828. 93-6w.

DAVID SHAW,
CONFECTIONER AND GROCER,

HAS just received from New York, the following articles, which he offers low for cash:

Bunch Raisins	Scotch Barley
Prunes and Figs	Imperial, Gunpowder } TEAS
Soft Shell Almonds	Gunpowder } TEAS
Palm Nuts and Filberts do	Yong Hyson } TEAS
Butter Crackers	Loaf Sugar
Jamison's water do.	Coffee
Seidlitz Powders	Florence Oil
Soda Powders	A large assortment Glass and Crockery
Rose Water	Windsor Soap
Cologne Water	Rose do.
Cassia and Cloves	Wash Balls do
Nutmegs and Mace	Bell transparent do
Superior Maccoboy Snuff	Best
Scotch	
Gowen Butt	
Cheese	
Mustard	Silver-ware Pooth Brushes
Salt Petre	Newbury Ale, &c. &c.
Pepper and Alspice	

Country Merchants and others who wish to purchase Confectionaries, &c. by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line.
Fayetteville, October 23. 94-6w.

PACKETS FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he continues to run three good schrs. as packets from hence to Wilmington, North Carolina; and that a vessel will sail about every ten days. They are well found, and commanded by sober and experienced captains, who have the privilege of standing their own pilots in the Delaware. Goods sent by this conveyance intended for the back country in North Carolina, will be received by my agent at Wilmington, (Archibald McRae,) and forwarded to Messrs. Hortons & Hutton, or Willkings & Co. of Fayetteville, who will procure wagons and forward them to their places of destination, on the most reasonable terms, and at the least expense possible.
JAMES PATTON, Jr. Commission Merchant.
Smith's wharf, 1st above Race st.
Philadelphia, Oct 23. 2m.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON Monday the 1st day of December next, being the first day of Cumberland County Court, I will sell, at the court house door in the town of Fayetteville, the following tracts of land, lying in the districts of Carver's creek, Neil's creek, and Averasborough, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay the Taxes due thereon for the year 1827, together with all costs, viz:

1282 acres on Carver's creek, listed by Michael D. King,	tax due	$2 37
200 on Roberts Island, listed by ditto		
100 on east side Cape Fear, by Wm. M King,		1 35
2200 on Cross Creek, by do for estate of J. King,		2 09
150 on Gibson's creek, by Danl Sinclair,		38
623 joining Gully & Walker, by J. Thompson,		3 53
350 Black river by E. Evans for David Evans,		1 33
262 Stony Run, by Nathaniel Giles,		1 60
1 Lot in Averasborough, by Nathan Holder,		64
185 Black river, by Benjamin Moore,		70
221 do do by Lewis Moore,		1 21
200 do do by Hardy Moore for Jno. Hamilton,		76
300 Little river, by Archibald McKeithen,		98
600 Stony Run, by James Wade,		2 88
511 do do by Demsey Warrick,		90
750 Bold branch, by do for Jas. Harvel's Heirs,		1 14
340 Hugh's creek, by Uriah Blanchard,		1 30
210 Buie's creek, by Jesse Branch,		1 40
200 Kinney's creek, by Aldridge Brown,		76
114 Neill's cr'k, by Wm. Cotts for Th. Gardner,		43
617 Black river, by Jonathan Burden,		2 94
292½ Middle prong, by Frederick Gaddy,		1 1
15 Thornton's creek, by Robert Harvell,		66
46 Long branch, by Moses Harvell,		77
650 Neill's creek, by John Jones, J. C.		3 10
100 Black river, by Minton Jones,		38
240 Buie's cr'k, by Elizabeth Norden, (widow)		91
50 Stage road, by Patrick Pleasant,		79
100 Mark's branch, by James Rearden, Jr.		98
1200 Neill's creek, by James Stephens,		10 06
20 Brick-yard branch, by Joseph Stone,		08
144½ Black river, by Jonathan Whittington,		1 14
135½ do do by Thomas Young		1 11

JOHN McLEAN, for
JOHN BLACK, Sheriff.
October 20, 1828.

At the same time and place, and for the same purposes, I will sell the following Tracts of Land, viz:

In Fleahill District:

1007 acres on Horsepen branch, listed by John Carouth,	tax due,	$1 23
144 joining D. McNeill, by ditto.		
20 joining John Smith, by Wm Hawley		64
100 joining Nathan King, by Ezekiel King,		2 75
54 on Silver run, by Gilbert McCall,		81
114 joining Nathan King, by Robert Norman,		1 71

In Lock's Creek District.

100 acres joining Seawell and others, listed by Theophilus Ortery,	57
187 acres, estate of Wm Beard,	36
100 on Great creek, listed by Arthur Cove,	38
770 on Cedar creek, joining H. Nunnery, by Joseph Chaston,	2 20
1160 joining J. Maxwell, by Kiddy Gainey	5 00
200 on Sandy creek, by Abraham Ledden	83
55 on Buckhorn, by Merida Odeam	81
1245 on Gum Swamp, by Absalom Riley,	2 37
485 on Sandy creek, by Wm Riley,	1 65
93 listed by John Riley,	69
1780 on Sandy creek, by Shepherd Seawell	1 28
93 on Lock's creek, by Alexander Taylor	1 66

Willis Creek District.

50 east side of Cape Fear, joining McDonald, by Jesse Anderson,	95
40 on do. do. by David Bryant,	71
675 on Harrison's creek, by Bartram Bryant	1 52
473 on east side Cape Fear, by Joshua Edwards,	6 97
400 joining Joshua Jessop, by do. do.	
226 joining Butler and Marsh, by Catharine Hodges,	86
195 joining Thos Richardson, by Wm Jordan	74
71 mouth of Willis creek, by Mathew Jordan	87
200 joining county line, by Arch'd McDonald	1 36
1519½ joining Andrews, by Wm. G. McDonald and children	11 59
150 joining Andrews, by Wm. G. McDonald for John and Giles Jackson	1 14
338 on Long branch and Swamp creek, by Jesse Newberry for Emily Newberry, dec'd	3
145 on west side Cape Fear, by Jesse Newberry for Mary Newberry, dec'd	95
95 on east side Cape Fear, by Thomas Richardson	65
1200 on Cedar and Harrison's creek, by John Toler,	6 36

JOHN BLACK, Shff.
By D. J. McALISTER, Dep. Shff.
October 20, 1828.—94-*tds*

Partner Wanted.

AN active Partner in the Grocery Business is wanted by a person already engaged in that line. One with a small capital (say from 1 to 2000 dollars) would be preferred, though that is not the chief object of the advertiser. Applications may be made to the Editor of the Observer.
Fayetteville, Oct. 30.—96 4t

THE GOLD REGION.

From the New York Statesman.

The gold region of this country is much more extensive than has been hitherto supposed. It forms a *belt* on the east side of the Blue Ridge, running parallel with it through the state of North Carolina, probably terminating near the southern boundary of the Alleghany mountains in Georgia or Alabama; while on the north it passes into Virginia and Maryland, and is said to end near the Susquehanna river, in Pennsylvania. Through the whole of this belt probably more or less gold may be found. In North Carolina, this formation is seventy or more miles from east to west, and contains numerous gold mines, here as well as in South Carolina and Virginia.

The Argillite primitive stratum seems to have been originally the place for the gold; but this rock now appears to have been in former times considerably disturbed and broken up, often lying more or less vertical, and frequently forming irregular swells and hills of moderate elevation.

The stratum itself is generally decomposed several feet deep at the surface into an argillacious soil, and in many instances the whole formation is wasted or worn away, down to the Hornblende Rock below it. Sometimes all the strata over Gneiss and Granite have disappeared, and then these last rocks are seen near the surface generally with a stratum of soil or earth over them.

The gold mines are found in three different positions—the first one, in Alluvial beds, and were undoubtedly, formed by the gold being washed in former times from elevated regions, and away from its original position in the Argillite: second, those found in veins or ranges of white quartz in the earth, with *auriferous earth* in the immediate vicinity, which were once veins in the Argillite before its decomposition: and, third, those now forming veins in the solid Argillacious rock.

After a good deal of examination of the gold country, I am constrained to say, that I think all the gold was once in veins in Argillite; that auriferous earth in beds was brought from some vein of gold in the earth, after the Argillite was decomposed and worn away into earth, and deposited by water, in beds in valleys and low places. The gold found in veins in the earth, or amongst ranges of quartz in the earth, seems to owe its origin to veins that were once in the Argillite before its decomposition, as the auriferous earth of this last description, is found only in the immediate vicinity of a range of quartz.

A person travelling in North Carolina, in the gold region, will observe numerous ranges of white quartz in large blocks and bowlders scattered on the ground, generally in a North-east and South-west direction, by the way side, in fields and woods; and not unfrequently, will see veins of quartz in the Argillite whenever it makes its appearance at the surface. These veins or ranges are the gold mines.

Whenever these Flint Ranges, as they are called, appear, the people of the country remark *"there is a Gold Mine"*—especially if the quartz has any thing of a ferruginous aspect or puts on an appearance slightly resembling *honey-comb*.

When a search is to be made for gold, the earth in the immediate vicinity of the "Flint Ranges" is first washed, and some of the blocks of quartz, which are of all sizes, are broken to pieces with a sledge. Should gold be discovered, a pit is then dug down amongst the quartz blocks and bowlders, often twenty or thirty feet deep, the earth in the vicinity is all carefully washed and the quartz blocks pounded up to obtain the gold in them. Sometimes the quartz, as well as the earth amongst it, will yield gold in great abundance. Lumps are often discovered weighing from a few grains up to several pounds. The great lump found some years since, weighing twenty eight pounds avoirdupois, was discovered in one of the Flint Ranges. On breaking open the blocks of quartz in the vicinity, some of them contained large portions of gold; and the earth also in the neigborhood was auriferous.

Many of the mines are veins in the argilite; they are of all sizes, from a few feet up to many yards in width, and sometimes several rods or furlongs in length; their general course, as well as the flint ranges, are northeast and southwest; though they often turn on account of hills or swells. Several of the veins have been opened by sinking shafts down into the rock. Capse's mine situated few miles from Charlotte Court House, in Mecklenburg county, has been opened to the depth of forty feet, by blasting and breaking up the gangue with sledges and crow-bars. Another mine within a mile and a half of the Court House, has been opened seventy or more feet deep, by the same process, into the solid rock. At Barker's mine a shaft has also been sunk into the rock.

The gangue of the mines is generally quartz, which contains iron pyrites, sulphuret of iron, in great abundance, and along with the iron is the gold; but the iron is fifty times as abundant as the gold, both in the veins and in the quartz in the flint ranges. The mines should properly be called iron mines, in which the gold is associated with the iron.

Whenever the argillite is decomposed, and the veins left in the earth as flint ranges, the pyrites seems to have often been oxidated, leaving the gold in the greatest proportion. Sometimes the gangue is rhombic spar, or sulphate of barytes, as at Barker's mine; and when this happens, the gold seems to be the predominating ore, with little or no iron with it.

The pyrites is generally in masses in the gangue of some size, though it is sometimes disseminated through it, as in most instances the gold which is frequently incorporated with the pyrites.

The quartz composing the gangue is not much disposed to chrystalization, though it often forms small prismatic chrystals, with pyramidal terminations. Most commonly it has somewhat of a cellular appearance, which is regarded by the inhabitants of the country, when seen in the flint ranges, as a pressure indication of gold. It is often called the Honey-Comb Rock.

The gangue raised from the shafts, as well as the [illegible]ks of the quartz in the flint ranges, are broken [illegible]n a basin dug out in some ledge of rocks, or in [illegible]on kettle or cauldron, into a semi-powdered [illegible]; the coarse pieces are then picked out and [illegible]n away unless they contain gold, in which case they undergo another pounding. The finest parts of the broken quartz is then washed, to cleanse it of earth. Quicksilver is then added, which has the peculiar property to unite with the gold only, forming an amalgam or a compound of gold and mercury.—The compound is then heated in a ladle over a fire, which drives off the mercury, leaving the gold behind.

Most of the mines hitherto discovered in the State of North Carolina are situated in the Counties of Anson, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Montgomery, Randolph, Rowan, Davidson, Stokes, Guilford, Rockingham, Caswell, Orange and Franklin. In South Carolina, mines have been discovered in the counties of Greenville, Lancaster, and some others: some have also been discovered in Virginia. I have no doubt that in the State of North Carolina alone, there are fifty thousand localities of gold, including the alluvial beds, flint ranges, and veins in the argillite. The miners and gold diggers are generally a worthless, drunken people, without character, science, skill or capital: they generally lease a mine or piece of ground, that has gold on it, and work on shares, returning to the owner one fourth or third of all the gold found. When they have worked a week, they most commonly resort to some whiskey shop in the neighborhood, and squander their golden treasures in rioting and drunkenness.

Every operation about the mines is conducted in the most wretched manner. The mercury is suffered to fly off in the air and lost, when the amalgum is heated, nor is the earth properly washed, or the quartz but imperfectly broken. Even under these disadvantages, the miners get to a hand from sixty cents up to two, three and sometimes four dollars per day for their labor. When lumps of gold are found, the remuneration is greater. No miner will work for less than a penny weight of gold per day, and some have made with good success twenty dollars per week.

Science and skill and capital are wanted, to work the mines to advantage. The auriferous earth, instead of being washed by hand labor in rockers, as it now is, should be put into cylinders, worked by steam power. The quartz should be heated in furnaces, until it would pulverize to great fineness, by pounding or grinding, and the mercury to amalgamate the gold could be saved by distillation.

There can be no doubt that many of the gold mines in N. Carolina would amply reward those who might embark capital to work them, especially if the operations were conducted with skill and science. Twelve thousand dollars worth of gold has been collected in Guilford county, within a few months, by the gold diggers, by washing the earth and pounding the quartz in the flint ranges.

Within a few months, gold to the amount of several thousand dollars has been taken from a mine in Anson county. The mines in Mecklenburg county, wrought under all the disadvantages they now are, afford handsome compensation to the labourers that work them. Mine-jobbers may find an ample field for their enterprize in North Carolina, without going to Mexico, South America, or the Indies.

☞ The writer of the above has been informed by an American gentleman who has travelled in South America, and personally examined some of the gold mines in that country, as well as those in North Carolina, that the mines there, as here, are often in argillite, and many of them are properly iron mines, containing more or less gold associated with the byrites. Auriferous earth from Hungary had the same appearance as some from North Carolina; and may we not therefore conclude, that the true place for gold is in the primitive argillite stratum? A specimen of gold has been picked up in Vermont, and it might be proper to examine the argillite for gold, not only there, but wherever it occurs in the United States.

Character.—It is ever to be kept in mind, that a *good name* is in all cases the fruit of *personal exertion.* It is not inherited from parents; it is not created by external advantages; it is not a necessary appendage of birth, or wealth, or talents, or station; but the result of one's own endeavours—the fruit and reward of good principles, manifested in a course of virtuous and honourable action. This is the more important to be remarked, because it shows that the attainment of a good name, whatever may be your external circumstances, is entirely within your power.

No young man, however humble his birth or obscure his condition, is excluded from the invaluable boon. He has only to fix his eye upon the prize and press towards it, in a course of virtuous conduct, and it is his. And it is interesting to notice how many of our worthiest and best citizens have risen to honor and usefulness by dint of their own persevering exertions. They are to be found in great numbers, in each of the learned professions, and every department of business, and they stand forth, bright and animating examples of what can be accomplished by resolution and effort. Indeed, in the formation of character, personal exertion is the first, the second and the third virtue.

Nothing great or excellent can be acquired without a good character. A good name will not come without being sought. All the virtues of which it is composed are the results of untiring application and industry. Nothing can be more fatal to the attainment of a good character than a treacherous confidence in external advantages.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.—The friends of this enterprise will be glad to learn, that, of the instalment due on Saturday last, not not a share remains unpaid. This evidence of the unabated confidence of the Stockholders, affords ample assurance, that no relaxation need be feared in the vigorous prosecution of this truly splendid work.

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—NUMBER 21.

A Central Railway is the Poor Man's Cause.

What, says one, who, opposed to internal improvement, has confidently entrenched himself with the plea of being the friend of the poor, does the advocate of the Railroad pretend to occupy such ground as this? Yes, we reply: if a Central Railway had not been distinctly known to be for the benefit of the poor, it would have lost much of its value with us. It is the common benefactor of the whole State, but it is especially the poor man's friend. To every benevolent mind it cannot but be interesting to see its powerful efficacy in behalf of those who are struggling most with embarrassment and indigence. and when he who has resisted this plan for their relief, shall clearly discover that it must terminate in resources to them otherwise unattainable, we cannot but hope that he will no longer exert himself in the ungrateful task of perpetuating their oppression.

Who is it then, as we are now situated, that is able to go to market with his productions? That the poor man cannot, it is impossible to dispute. On such roads, and through such distances, as must now be travelled, the poor man is confessedly under an interdict. His exclusion from the privileges enjoyed by his richer neighbor is complete and undeniable. Not a few of the richer sort will confess that the expenses and difficulties, amount to an almost total exclusion even to them. The rich man has the advantage of the market at home, and the market abroad. The poor can go into one of these only, and that with scarcely the least prospect of present payment, of receiving money when the time of payment comes, or of even selling at all. He may ride about, it is true, on the only horse perhaps which he owns, within the limits of his neighborhood, and hunt for a purchaser, but in this his only range, he will probably find that his more substantial neighbour has already been there, and forestalled him. Should he even have enough to spare from the necessities of his family, to fill a wagon for a distant market, so expensive a vehicle he cannot own, nor can he afford to purchase or keep the four or five horses requisite for its use. If he cannot sell at home, he cannot sell at all. We are a nation of agriculturists, and what sort of a market must it be, when the only prospect of farmers is to sell to one another? The rich and stronghanded alone has any chance in such circumstances. He only can support such an establishment as is necessary for the transportation of his products far or near to the best market in the country.

It is common enough for one of these owners of a wagon and a plenty of horses, and good houses and barns, and slaves, and sheep and cattle, perhaps a blacksmith shop with a man to work in it, or it may be a mill or a machine, nay, even a store of goods, and 500 or a thousand acres beside, to be heard enlarging in such terms of complaint and distress, and especially of outcry against the designs and oppressions of the rich, that but for your own knowledge of the truth, your compassion would be excited, as though he were to be classed among the most suffering part of the community. Look at his stock on hand and in prospect, of corn, and wheat, and flocks, and flesh, and provender, and you see no such evidences of instant and threatening distresss, as had been so vividly depicted. Is such a man as this properly to be counted among the poor? To convince others that he is, he will probably bring into view some few that are distinguished for great wealth. In exaggerated terms, such as it is easy to apply with no small effect to the imaginations of men placed as most must be in less affluent circumstances, he will speak of the overflowing thousands, by which some are placed beyond the reach of want and the necessities of labour. And when he has coloured the picture at discretion, the poverty of the generality of men, and of himself as one who has happened not to be so fortunate, must of course be conspicuous by the contrast. We say nothing of the motives by which men may be actuated, for thus mingling themselves with those who are really contending with the embarrassments of poverty. Some may possibly have a vanity to gratify in professing themselves to be of this humble order of the people. Others may be chiefly actuated by a belief that they are really poor, for it is not easy to persuade any one that his circumstances are even tolerable, in comparison with those which he deems within the limits of a reasonable wish. Were we to judge of wealth by the desires of men, the rich would be reduced to a very small number, and multitudes would be in abject poverty, whom every one but themselves would pronounce to be rich. This confounding of the rich with the poor has great and pernicious effects in misguiding legislation, in preventing the wants and distresses of the really poor from being distinguished, that appropriate and effectual remedies may be applied for their relief. Let the poor man beware how he consents to have his interests determined by this mixture of his difficulties and necessities with those of his richer neighbours. His proper and substantial interests are often seen in a complete distinction from families that are in possession of larger property, though these families may not rank with a few men of immense opulence scattered here and there through the country, whose income may amount to some thousands in a year.

To have this distinction of interests conspicuously marked, we need not look further than to a Central Railroad for a striking illustration. This is a provision in which the poor man is particularly concerned. The want of it bears with singular hardship upon him.—The rich man with his wagon and horses, who can send or go to the best market distant or near, can do without it, and never feel the extremities of distress. To be without the Railroad, is to the poor man to be shut out from every prospect and every opportunity, except selling for such prices as he can get within the contracted circle of his immediate neighbourhood. Is no advantage implied to the farmer, when he is obliged to sell upon his own premises, subject to the drawback of conveyance by another? We know that men sell in this manner, only when compelled by necessity. If the poor man disposes of his crop at the distance of a few miles, he must pay no small proportion of the little pittance he obtains for it in so restricted a market, to his richer neighbour, for transporting to the place of delivery. The poor man has no slaves, but he has a family of children. These must be fed and clothed, and they can give him but little aid. He has no blacksmith, and he must go to his richer neighbour, to shoe his horse, to supply his ploughs and implements and keep them in repair. The rich man may do the work if he pleases, but the poor must have it done or he is in immediate distress. The difference between choice and necessity is better understood by feeling than description. The poor man has no mill, and his tolls replenish the garner of his richer neighbour. He has no machine, and he must share his cotton and his wool with the farmer who is substantial enough to keep one. The poor man has no merchandize, and if he wants coffee, sugar, salt, iron or any other article which he cannot produce, to the richer he must go. and by his necessities and most stinted enjoyments, contribute to the profits of the rich. The poor man's crop is cut short by an unfavourable season. Again on the rich he must cast himself without money or the means of obtaining it, who insults him perhaps with the plea that he is also poor, though his cribs are loaded with corn, and his stacks strutted with grain, and his barns stuffed with provisions for man and beast, and he is sending off his wagon with five able horses several times in the year into the market of the world, which is too distant and impracticable for the poor man to look at. The poor man owns a horse or two, and a few animals essential to the support of his family. One dies, and the loss is severely felt as a heavy dispensation of Providence. He makes the best bargain he can, for he cannot do without another. The time of payment arrives, and after a long and tormenting dread of the consequences, the debt falls upon him before he is prepared to meet its force, and if he escapes utter ruin, it is by writhing struggles, and many bitter mortifications, in which his family have had their full share of scorching misery.

But a more propitious season occurs, and the poor man's singlehanded toils are rewarded with supplies more than sufficient for his necessities. What must he do? If he cannot sell at home, he cannot sell at all. If he cannot sell at a liberal price, he must sell at such a one as he can get. If he cannot obtain cash, he must be contented with a note payable some months hence. The period expires, and six months after that he may realize his money according to regular process of law. But perhaps after all this loss of time, and harrassing delay, which his straitened circumstances are illy able to bear, he suddenly discovers that his debtor is bankrupt, or that he has been heard of on the road to the western country, whither he is hieing with all speed. to enjoy the privilege of sending his productions into the market of the world by Steamboats, or Railroads, or other methods of internal Improvement, that he may not be again under the necessity of running in debt, or at least that he may have better means of paying afterwards. The poor man must then find his resource in the surety, if he was so fortunate as to ask one, or another was so headless as to lend his hand and seal. Perhaps this is the last dissolving blow to the prospects of the security also, and he follows his principal if he can, in quest of the same privileges.

In this account, there is no exaggerration. It is but what is taking place in every part of our country. The object of introducing it here, is to show distinctly the difference between the rich man and the poor.—Wherever the farmer in buying and selling, is limited to his own neighborhood, not only is he already poor, but in all his transactions, he has to conflict with difficulties almost invincible, before he can make good his way into that substantial strength and independence, which distinguished his richer neighbors. It is evident then, that men are properly distinguished as comparatively wealthy, by an actual ownership of so extensive an establishment as will carry them into the market of the world, and thus secure advantages which the poor man never can enjoy.

CARLTON.

Weevel in Corn.—A writer in the American Farmer, recommends housing corn with the husks on, as a preventive against the ravages of the weevel. A gentleman of our acquaintance in this town, has, for two or three years past, cribbed his corn with the husks on; and we can bear witness, that it has not only escaped the weevel, but has been better otherwise, when husked out for use, than corn that was husked (or *shuck'd*) in the fall before putting it away.—*West. Carolinian.*

Steamboat Accident.—A letter from Cincinnati, Ohio, dated the 23d instant, says: "Between this place and Louisville, on our way down, in the steamboat Potomac, the steamboat Waverley came in contact with us, and cut our bow to the water's edge. Our pilot, a fireman, and an old gentleman returning from the East, to his family, were thrown overboard. The old gentleman was drowned. Providentially, the Native came along, and towed us to Louisville."

When straw bonnets first became general, it was common to trim them with bunches of artificial wheat or barley in ear, on which the late Miles Peter Andrews wrote the following lines:—

Who now of threatened famine dare complain,
When every female forehead teems with grain?
See how the wheat-sheaves nod amid the plumes!
Our barns are now transferr'd to drawing rooms;
And husbands who indulge in active lives,
To fill their granaries may *thrash their wives*,

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The fine fast sailing ship James Cropper, Capt. Garey, arrive at Norfolk on Tuesday evening last, in 29 days from Liverpool. Capt. G. brought papers to the 4th ult. The following are the only items of intelligence (copied from the Beacon) that have not been received by previous arrivals.

By the advices of the English Markets, which we quote beow, it will be seen that there was a steady demand for Flour, Cotton, Rice, Naval Store, and indeed all kinds of American produce, at a considerable advance upon the prices rported yesterday by the Silas Richards, and at still improving rates.

At the last accounts from the Belligerents, viz: from Choumla to the 29th, and Varna to 31st August, the former was strictly invested, with the communication to the Capital still open, and the Grand Vizier advancing to it with 40,000 men; the latter, though closely pressed, still held out.

The second division of the French Expedition to the Morea was about to proceed against Patras, which was held by Ibrahim with between 4 and 5000 men.

Ireland is represented to be in a very serious state of excitement—large meetings of the Catholics continued to be held in various parts of the country, and multitudinous processions to be formed, bearing banners indicative of a spirit of revolt and of a determination to sustain their rights at every hazard. Tipperary, Clonmel, and Ballyboy were the theatres of the most active movements. An awful riot had occurred at the last mentioned place, in which one person was killed and the most serious consequences were likely to ensue.

The Catholic Journal, a paper published in London, has the following paragraph.

"*Most Important.*—We have just learned the important fact, that at a Cabinet Council which was held at three o'clock on Friday afternoon, the Government agreed to the outlines of a plan for the complete emancipation of the Catholics. The Council was attended by all the ministers, except Mr. Herries, who is on his way from Scotland; the Attorney and Solicitor General were in attendance, and consulted by the Cabinet. Despatches were sent to the Marquis of Anglesea, on Friday night, communicating the resolution of the ministers, and authorising him to make it known in such a manner as he my deem most expedient."

Liverpool, Oct. 4.

The blockade of the Dardanelles has been officially notified, to the Chairman of the Committee of Lloyd's.

This event appears to have given rise to a higher degree of excitement at Lloyd's and on the Royal exchange in London, than any occurrence for some time past.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth for the immediate despatch of the *Spartiate*, 74, supposed for the Mediterranean.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Accounts have been received from the Russian camps at Choumla to the 29th, and Varna to the 31st of August. From these it appears, that Varna, though closely pressed, still held out, nor does it appear that any summons had been sent to the Governor to surrender, as was mentioned in some of the German papers. Choumla is strictly invested, but the communication with the capital is open; and the Grand Vizier, who left Constantinople on the 20th ult. with 40,000 men, for Choumla direct, must have been at no great distance from that place by the 2d of the present month. The Russians, it was expected, would advance and endeavor to prevent his entrance into Choumla. Admiral Hayden, according to the Paris papers, had received orders to blockade the Dardanelles with the sqtadron under his command.

Paris papers state, that intelligence has been received from the Morea to the 5th. No military operations had followed the landing of the first division of the French expedition, but the second division was to proceed against Patras, an important position. Ibrahim was at the latter place with between four and five thousand men.

Constantinople, August 26.

Among the most recent measures of defence is, that all the troops which were in the forts of the Dardanelles have been summoned to the capital; so that that side is now open to any attack. This would excite little notice, as the King of England's speech, on proroguing parliament, affirmed that Russia had engaged not to make any hostile attempt on that side; but the musselmans are now disposed to consider it as a certain indication that the Divan has already opened the way to secret engagements with England, ventures to withdraw its troops from the coast, in full confidence that assistance will be afforded in case of need.

It is said that the Russian prisoners taken at Esti Stamboul were all massacred in a fit of rage. Their number is stated at five or six hundred men.

Hermanstadt, September 4.

The late account of the surprise of some Russian redoubt in the camp before Shumla, on the 27th of August seems to be confirmed. According to some accounts, which are probably exaggerated, the loss of the Russians amounted to 3,000 men killed, and 21 pieces of cannon.

Liverpool, Oct. 4, 1828.

Our cotton market has not been very animated this week, nor has the business been weighty, and yet buyers have experienced considerable difficulty in purchasing satisfactorily by reason of the firmness of holders, who have almost invariably demanded 1-8d per lb. and in several instances realized it. Indeed our market has not assumed for some time past a more confident aspect than during the present week, though our customers have been comparatively few and none of them speculators. Except about 300 bales of Alabama for export, our sales have been wholly to the trade.

Upland has not gone off largely, owing to a reluctance to meet the demand, but at higher rates, and the middle and lower qualities have really advanced 1-8d per lb. Orleans has been of ready sale at full prices, and Alabama has been in moderate request with some tendency to enhancement. In Sea Island the transactions have been very trifling. Brazil descriptions have been sufficiently sought after to give at least great stability to prices. Little done in Demerara, and not much in Egyptian, but the demand has improved for Surat, whilst Bengal has been neglected.

From the 27th ult. to the 3d inst. inclusive, the sales are computed at 12,570 bags.

The import, in the same time, amounts to 18,670 bags. Annexed is also an account of the import of the last nine months, contrated with that of the corresponding months of last year, and shewing a decrease of 147,605 bags. It will be seen that there has been an increase in the supplies of Brazil, Egyptian and East India, but a decrease of all other descriptions. Of North American the decrease is very extraordinary, being 195,231 bags.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, Oct. 4.

There was a considerable import of Wheat and Oats, fresh in from Ireland, for last Tuesday's market. In new Wheat, extensive sales were made, and we again raise our quotations for new and old, 6d per 70 lbs.; fine Danzig realizing even more. Oats were in middling request, at an improvement however of 2d on new, and 1d per 45 lbs. on old. Flour was 2s per sack higher. Barley also commands better prices. Indian Corn and Beans each 1s per quarter dearer. Prime Malt in fair request, and taken at 3s to 4s per quarter above the prices of Tuesday last. Some transactions have take place in bonded Wheat and Barley, at an amendment of 6d to 1s per 75 lbs. on the former, and 2d per 60 lbs. on the latter.

Prices—Tuesday, Sept. 30.

Wheat, English, old, 70 lbs. 10s and 11s; new 9s 6d and 10s 8d; Irish, old, 3s a 9s; new, 9s a 9s 10d; Scotch, 9s 9d and 10s 6d; Canadian, 9s, 10s a 10s 6d; Foreign, duty p. 8s 9d and 21s 3d.

Flour, per bbl. of 196 lbs. Amer. sour £1 14s a 1 16; Canadian, sweet £1 16s a 2.

Washington, Nov. 3.

We understand that important despatches, brought by the U. S. Frigate Macedonian, have been received at the Department of State, communicating information that PEACE *between* BRAZIL and BUENOS AYRES was concluded in August last; and that Mr. Tudor, Representative of the United States at Rio Janeiro, had satisfactorily disposed of several American claims on Brazil, and made encouraging progress in regard to the rest. The effect of the Peace on the course of exchange, will, perhaps, make the amount, which will be paid to the owners of the *Spark*, (the adjustment of which case we have before mentioned) nearly double that of their original claim. Among the cases recently settled, is that of the *Spermo*, which has been long pending.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Intemperance.—Near the close of the Christian Almanac, for 1829, is an article, entitled, "The Cost of Intemperance," prepared by Mr. Sidney E. Morse. After discussing the subject at some length, the writer sums up the result of his investigation in the following bill of charge:

"*The People of the United States*

To Intemperance,	Dr.
To 56,000,000 gallons of spirits at 50 cts. per gall.	28,000,000
To 1,344,000,000 hours of time wasted by drunkards, at 4 cts. per hour,	53,760,000
To the support of 150,000 paupers, made so by intemperance,	7,500,000
To loss by depravity of 45,000 criminals, do.	*unknown, but immense.*
To the disgrace and misery of 1,000,000 persons (relatives of drunkards,)	*incalculable.*
To the ruin of at least 30,000 and probably 48,000 souls annually,	*infinite! unspeakable!*
To loss by the premature death of 30 000 persons in the prime of life,	30,000,000
To losses from the carelessness and mismanagement of intemperate seamen, agents, &c.	*unknown, but very great.*
Certain pecuniary loss, (in round numbers,)	$120,000,000
Losses which cannot be estimated,	*infinite! eternal!*

Thus it appears that, independently of items which cannot be estimated, our country pays or loses at the rate of $120,000,000 *per annum, by intemperance!!* This sum is five times as large as the revenue of the United States' government—it would pay off our national debt in six months—it would build twelve such canals as the Grand Erie and Hudson Canal, *every year*—it would support a navy four times as large as that Great Britain—it is sixty times as much as the aggregate income of all the principal religious charitable societies in Europe and America—it would supply every family on earth with a Bible in eight months—it would support a missionary or teacher among every two thousand souls on the globe!—How prosperous might this country be—what blessings might it confer upon the world, if it were only relieved from the curse of Intemperance!"

A valuable Dairy.—We are informed that Mr. Israel Cole, of Pittsfield, (Mass.) has made this season, 16,000 pounds of cheese, from the milk of only 28 cows—being on an average 571 pounds to each cow. We understand he increases the quantity of milk by giving his cows daily the whey mixed with meal. His cheese is of the best quality, and fetches, with his established customers in New York, one or two cents per pound more than that of ordinary dairies. Such a dairy, when cheese is 12½ cents per pound, would make a man rich in a few years, and even at the present moderate price is no contemptible income.

Berkshire American.

We last week published an extract of a letter from Texas, mentioning the murder of an individual by the name of *Early*, by the notorious *Isaac B. Desha*. We are since informed of a remarkable coincidence with regard to the two individuals.

It is well known that Desha was the murderer of Francis Baker, in Kentucky, and the son of the Governor of that State: it is also supposed that Early was the son of Governor Early, of this State. About two years since young Early murdered an individual in Georgia—a proclamation and reward was offered for him by the Executive, and it is not until now that we have since heard of him.—*Macon (Geo.) Messen.*

From Niles's Register.

NORTH CAROLINA.

An original subscriber in this State, in a late letter, post paid, sent us $5, though ready in advance, as he says, that may grow worse because of mistaken Southern measures," and he is not "willing discontinue the Register on account of payment. He says the local currency deranged, and money scarce, "although cultural products are plentiful, and at prices." Adding, "our State will not flish unless our policy shall become favorble to internal improvements, domindustry, and to encourage manufactof which we have the materials in dance."

This is certainly true. No state is conditioned by nature for these things North Carolina; but like Virginia, she long been losing the very *cream* of her ulation, the free white labouring classes emigration, because of her mistaken p in neglecting, if not refusing, to use water power, and her rich agricultural mineral productions for the supply of own wants. This has also been the Maryland; but the current has been ped, and population, with wealth, rapidly increased in all our manufactcounties—and lands have risen and sing in value, because of the great their products, and steadiness of for them. We must believe that like ses will ever produce like effects—upper country of N. Carolina and is specially favored with seats for tories, and materials to keep them in tion. Labour and capital for these not just now be abundant, but both flow in rapidly on the establishment works as would *separate* the free white ple from the mere *working machine*, groes, and thus make labour honor Until this is done, the poor, but thrifty whites, will seek a home in places they can earn an honest livelihood sweat of their brows, without its being puted to them as a degradation by wealthy neighbors—who, though possessed of property worth 50 or 100,000 shall not feel humiliated in holding own plough, or driving their own to market, laden with the supplies of own fields.

The Philadelphia papers inform us that Ingham, Representative in Congress Pennsylvania, is very ill. It was reported Wednesday afternoon that he was dead, the report was contradicted on the following morning.

New York, Nov.

Extraordinary Despatch.—The new schooner Exact, Captain Bell, intended as a regular trader between this port and Savannah, left here, on her first voyage, on Monday the 20th ult. and arrived out in *seventy hours from wharf to wharf.* She left Savannah again, with a cargo of upwards of bales cotton, on Sunday the 25th, and arrived up at this city on *Friday* night, having only been absent *twelve days!* This will venture to say, is one of the most remarkable instances of despatch on record. The Exact is a superior vessel of her and the largest schooner now belonging this port, being about 200 tons burthen.

By an arrival at Norfolk from Havana learn that the U. S. ship Falmouth, Morgan, arrived at Havana 21st ult. exchanged salutes with the battery Com. Laborde's flag ship. The Falmouth was to sail next day for Vera Cruz—all

We learn by this arrival that there upwards of fifty vessels belonging to port of Havana, now on the coast of Africa after slaves, among them, a ship of 20 which carries her guns under deck, a frigate, and will transport from 3 to slaves.

Franklin Bank of New York.—The James Kent, receiver of the Franklin of New York, has made an official report of its affairs to the Chancery Court, which it appears that its concerns have been most grossly *mismanaged*, to apply in the mildest term. It is declared that stockholders lose every thing; and, in the best result, the creditors, either as holders or depositers, will only receive *cents on the dollar*—and probably not much!"

The Receiver says, that, "during six years, the minutes of the Board of Directors were kept in so slovenly and disorderly a manner, that the history of the actions of the Bank is left in great confusion. No entry appears, even of the names of the persons who were elected Directors for the year 1822, or for the year 1823."

Anecdote of Shuter.—Shuter being engaged for a few nights, in a principal city in the north of England, it happened that the stage in which he went down (and in which there was only an old gentleman and himself,) was stopped on the other side of Finchley common, by a single highwayman. The old gentleman in order to save his money pretended to be asleep; but Shuter resolved to be even with him. Accordingly, when the highwayman presented his pistol and commanded Shuter to deliver his money instantly, or he was a dead man.—"Money!" returned he, with an idiotic stare and a countenance inexpressibly woful, "Lord, sir, they never trusts me with for uncle here always pays for me, purse and all, your honor." Upon which the highwayman gave him a few hearty curses for his stupidity, complimented the old gentleman with a smart slap on the face, awaken him, and robbed him of every shilling he had in his pocket; while Shuter, who did not lose a single farthing, had great satisfaction and merriment during his journey.

We have been requested as an act of impartiality to insert the following article, from a Philadelphia paper called "The Friend," respecting the disagreement and rupture among the Society of Quakers at the late Ohio yearly meeting:

"The yearly meeting of Baltimore, it appears, convened on second day last, the 27th instant. We have received intelligence of some extraordinary proceedings thereat, on the part of those who have identified themselves with the separatists in different parts of the country. But we refrain from stating particulars until after the meeting has concluded its session. We may, however, just add, that a division has taken place, and that those Friends who adhere to the ancient doctrines and discipline of the Society, had agreed to hold their yearly meeting detached from the separatists.

Since the above was in type, we have received, from a valuable correspondent in Ohio, an interesting communication, in which he says: "To-day, the judge delivered his opinion at considerable length, decidedly in favor of the Friends, and laid a fine of five dollars each on the two persons complained of, D. Hilles and Isaac Jones." "The judge took a comprehensive view of the case, adverted with great ability and correctness to many important points—condemned the proceedings of the Hicksites in strong terms, and adjudged the defendants *guilty of disturbing* OHIO YEARLY MEETINGS." "Their counsel talked of an appeal, which the judge informed them could not be taken, the statute in the case not admitting of an appeal; but if they insisted on it, he would allow it to be taken to the court of common pleas—but there it would be a question for *him* to decide, (being the president Judge,) whether the defendants had a right to appeal or not." "The trial of the rioters before Justice Sutherland commenced yesterday afternoon, and a young man direct from Steubenville informs me, that they are all found guilty, and bound over for their appearance at Court." We expect to be furnished with a copy of the Judge's opinion, which we shall immediately present to our readers.

N. B. David Hilles was Clerk of the spurious yearly meeting."

A proposition is on foot in the City of New York, to form a "York Bank Oyster Company," for the improvement of the breed of oysters. The capital is proposed to be $50,000, to be divided into 2500 shares of $20 each. The object is to supply the city of New York with the best oysters that can possibly be raised, and at less expense to the Company, than the most inferior qualities of the same age, now brought to the New York market, usually sell for.

The calculation is to plant 15,000,000 oysters, to purchase a sufficiency of land and water privileges, to construct dams, and erect other works necessary for their accommodation; to accomplish which, it will require the sum of $50,000; and that this stock, when the business is in full operation, will yield, annuallly, to the Company an income of 5,000,000 oysters without any decrease in the stock: for, when well attended to, they generate very rapidly.

In Penn-Yan, week before last, Sarah Ann Flowers obtained a verdict of $300 against Jams B. Brown, for a breach of promise of marriage. At the same court, James Graham, a drunken wretch, was convicted of an assault and battery on his mother, and sentenced to nine months imprisonment in the county goal, the last two weeks on bread and water only.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Economy.—This is the cabalistic word of Americans. It is used by all classes, and found useful in all cases. The politician, when he would secure a snug office, and good salary, has only to boast of his skill in promoting national economy. The man of business, when asked to tell the secret by which he has lured his neighbour's gold to his own coffers, whispers, 'tis economy!"

The divine, when urging the necessity for an increase of salary, always alludes to his "economy."

The farmer and mechanic owe all their wealth and importance to the successful "practice of economy."

The ladies are thorough economists. You will meet with none who advocate extravavance, however unthinkingly they may practice it. The truth is, the women know the potency of the word, as perfectly as do the men, and that to secure a rich husband, it is necessary to *talk* of economy. Hence, those who always purchase the dear and far-fetched materials for their dresses, will tell you it is "good economy;" because of their superior durability, colour, lustre, form, or some other excellence; never taking into account how soon they may become unfashionable. The miss, who displays her India wrought shell combs, will say, that her mother thinks such far more *economical* than horn, because girls will be more careful to preserve them. The next day, perhaps, her comb is sent to have a tooth replaced. In short, economy in our practice, if not language, quite as often means spending as saving. Persons without a judicious and methodical system of regulating their expenses according to their income, seem to imagine that the practice of some little, mean, paltry act, or management, by which they do not save sixpence, is economy. They will feast the rich—'tis hospitality. They will cheat the poor—'tis economy. In short, economy, as it is now understood in our community, appears to be a literal following of the old proverb; take care of the pence, and let the pounds take care of themselves. "Order is heaven's first law," and whoever boasts of economy, except it is in conformity to a system that has justice for its basis, and then has reference to the best good of the individual, family, or country, for whom the plan was framed, is not an economist.

How noble that fortitude of mind (happily not without many examples among us) which can dare to be poor at home, can contemn the opinions of the idle and impertinent, and honourably and openly submit to those changes which an altered fortune may require. So to submit is to master fortune, and not to be overcome by it. The pride of a generous mind will be to persist in its duties however their scale be reduced by circumstances.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 13, 1828.

The election which is this day held throughout the State, excites unbounded interest, notwithstanding there is no doubt as to its result. The friends of the Administration are very zealous, and seem determined to show as much strength as possible. We shall lose no opportunity of collecting the state of the polls in the adjoining counties, and laying them before our readers.

Election Returns.—The returns come in slowly from Ohio and New York, in whose elections a universal interest is felt. Such as have been received, are given below. The vote of Pennsylvania has gone for Gen. Jackson by such an immense majority, that we deem it unnecessary to publish the returns in detail, and will merely give the aggregate, when ascertained. The majority is estimated at 60,000. In Virginia, the vote, thus far, is about two to one, in favor of Gen. Jackson. From Georgia, we have a few returns, but the contest there is merely between a Troup and a Clark Ticket, both of which are pledged to vote for Jackson. It is true the Administration party run two candidates for Electors, but they received very few votes. A few returns from Massachusetts and Connecticut are also given.

OHIO.

	Jackson.	Adams.
Guernsey,	1054	1096
Belmont,	2183	2162
Columbiana,	2429	2162
Jefferson, in part,	1925	1559
Trumbull, in part,	145	705
Muskingum, majority		60
Warren,	1784	1875
Fairfield, majority,	1479	
Monroe, do.	400	
Washington,	109	
	11508	9619

We have compared these votes with those given in the same counties at the late election for Governor, and find that there is a gain of the Jackson Ticket of near 2000 votes. We are now confident that Ohio has gone for Jackson, and settled his election.

The question, who is Governor of Ohio, is still in suspense, both parties claiming the victory. The majority for either will be very trifling.

New York, Nov. 6.

Glorious Victory! the Enemy routed and demolished!—Last evening, at sunset, terminated one of the most desperate political contests ever known in this state, or in any other state in the union. The crossing of the Balkan Mountains, and the storming of Schoumla were children's play to it. But we are victorious—Old Hickory is in by SEVEN TO TEN THOUSAND MAJORITY—Van Buren and Throop have an equal vote—our Senator is elected—our whole Assembly ticket is in—nay, it is said by the best calculators, that our Congressional ticket and ticket for county officers, are also successful—the lowest, not less than 1000 majority.

This morning's mail has not put us in possession of the actual state of the votes in New York, so that we have nothing to add to the above relative to the City election, except that M. M. Noah, who was the regularly nominated candidate for Sheriff, has lost his election, by a large majority.

There are partial returns from several of the electoral districts, one of which the Adams men had set down as doubtful, which has chosen a Jackson Elector. The N. Y. American has already lowered its tone, and instead of claiming 25 votes in that State, now says that they shall undoubtedly have 20 votes besides the 2 chosen by the electoral college.

No doubt that Mr. Van Buren will be elected Governor.

NEW JERSEY.

The returns from this State give considerable majorities for the Administration.

CONNECTICUT.

	Jackson.	Adams.
Hartford,	242	549
East Hartford,	35	113
Glastenbury,	144	172
Weathersfield,	87	171
New Haven,	72	419
Middletown,	162	259

MASSACHUSETTS.

Even in Mr. Adams's own State, the returns show a very strong opposition. In 4 towns, (all that we have heard from,) the Adams Ticket received 4405 votes, and the Jackson Ticket 1158.

VIRGINIA.

	Jackson.	Adams.
City of Richmond	107	199
Henrico county	229	120
Chesterfield	366	102
Norfolk Borough	244	218
Norfolk County	156	316
Williamsburg	36	26
Petersburg	124	67
Prince George	186	8
Nansemond	234	224
Caroline,	302	99
Hanover,	285	141
Elizabeth City,	74	74
King and Queen,	121	64
Charles City,	65	25
Mathews,	99	43
Isle of Wight,	280	68
Surry,	130	30
Southampton,	341	115
City of Williamsburg,	36	26
Powhatan,	257	25
James City,	78	21
Sussex	305	8
Greensville,	101	17
Prince Edward	196	6
Dinwiddie	172	35
Rockingham,	569	112
Buckingham,	537	30
Nottaway,	191	1
Frederick,	670	449

In addition to the above, we have by this morning's mail returns from 41 other counties, showing an aggregate of 16,349 votes for Jackson, and 6,677 for Adams.

GEORGIA.

Returns from 18 counties give the Troup ticket 4350 votes, and the Clark ticket 2300. The former is undoubtedly elected.

Without affirming that Gen. Jackson will undoubtedly be elected President, we cannot but congratulate his friends on the good prospect of such a result. Every indication from New York and Ohio, to which all eyes are turned, is favorable. Should New York give half her votes to Gen. Jackson, he must be elected; or, failing of that, should either Ohio or Kentucky vote for him, he must still be elected. His opponents admit that he will get the following votes, viz:

New York,	1
Pennsylvania,	28
Maryland,	2
Virginia,	24
North Carolina,	15
South Carolina,	11
Georgia,	9
Tennessee,	11
Alabama,	5
Mississippi,	3
Missouri,	3
Illinois,	3

Making 126 votes given up by his opponents.

Five more votes in New York than are allowed to him by the Adams party, will elect him, without Ohio or Kentucky, and we have great confidence that they will both vote for him.

Georgia.—Mr. Cobb has resigned his seat in the Senate of the U. S., and Oliver H. Prince has been chosen by the Legislature to fill the vacancy until the 4th of March next, when Mr. Cobb's time of service would expire. The late Governor, Col. George M. Troup, has been elected to that distinguished station for six years from the 4th of March next.

NEHEMIAH R. KNIGHT has been unanimously re-elected by the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island a Senator in Congress, to serve six years from the 4th of March next.

The Market.—Since the arrival of the ship James Cropper at Norfolk from Liverpool, all kinds of produce have risen in this market, but particularly Wheat, which, we can now assure the farmer, is eagerly sought after here at $1 22 per bushel, and the news by this morning's mail is calculated to raise it still higher. Let those who have produce, of any kind, hasten to town with it.

News by the James Cropper will be found under the foreign head.

Sales of Flour were made in New York on Thursday last at $9 to $9 25. The grain market has also advanced.

The Baltimore Commercial Chronicle informs us, that, in consequence of the late intelligence from Europe, flour took a rise in that market on Thursday, and sales were effected at *eight dollars and fifty cents* per barrel—and, towards the close of the day, holders were careless about selling upon any terms. Grain rose proportionably, but no great sales had been made.

A lot of Fayetteville Flour, the first received at Charleston this season, was sold there on the 1st inst. at $6 50 to $6 75.

The Fall Term of the Superior Court for this county was opened on Monday last—Judge DONNELL presiding.

By this Morning's Mail, we have accounts from London to the 8th October. The news from the seat of war is not important, being merely details of slight skirmishes. Choumla and Varna still held out. The most interesting news is the following relative to the markets:

London Corn Exchange, Oct. 6.

In addition to a large supply during the week, we had a fair arrival of wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, this morning; still the factors demanded very high prices—but the sales of fine wheat that have been effected were at 105s. per quarter, old; and 96s for fine new wheat: and 84s per quarter for new red, with rather free demand. Fine malting barley was 1s per quarter higher, such kind being in short supply. New beans, of both descriptions, were 6s per quarter dearer. Peas remain steady at our last currency. Oats are from 1s to 2s per quarter higher, and much business done in fresh corn, notwithstanding the arrival was large. In other articles there is no alteration. Wheat 84s a 105s.

October 8th.—We had a great many buyers at market this morning, and as lately, their principal operations were for fine samples of wheat, which kind was eagerly purchased at Monday's prices, and free sales at that day's improvement. Malting Barley was also in request, and sold at our last currency. Oats fully maintained Monday's advance.

A letter to the Editors of the Richmond Whig, from Charlottesville, states, that Mr. Monroe has sustained very severe injury by a fall from his horse, and doubts are entertained of his recovery from its effects.

We learn that Mrs. Montgomery, widow of General Montgomery, died yesterday morning, in the 86th year of her age, at her residence on the North river, near Redhook, Dutchess County.—*N. Y. American.*

MARRIED,

In Robeson County, on Thursday the 6th inst. by Daniel McPhaul, Junr. Esq. Mr. Daniel Colquhoun of Richmond County, to Miss Christian McInnis, of the former place.

DIED,

At his residence in Onslow County, on the 1st inst. Col. CHRISTOPHER DUDLEY.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Arrived, on Friday last, Hall & Johnson's boat Henry Clay, with Salt, Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. to owners, and Iron to Whitehead & Fuller.

Also, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, from Wilmington, with Pole Boats Jackson and Brown Maid in tow, with Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, Iron, &c. &c. to Willkings & Co. Agents, Rich'd Cochran, John McArn, O. P. Stark, T. J. Curtis, J. & S. Birdsall, E. Stedman, Wm. McIntyre, Williams & Fenn, L. Brown, J. Kyle, D. G. McRae, John Huske, Hortons & Hutton, R. F. Yarbrough, W. L. Hawley, S. T. Hawley, C. T. Haigh, H. L. Jones, J. McLeran, S. W. Tillinghast, J. M. Dobbin, I. Blake, & K. T. Morgan, of Fayetteville, and A. W. Brandon, W. B. McKorkle, and Hasty & McKorkle of Wadesborough, Joseph Small, of Pittsborough, Isaac Devaga, of Cheraw, and others.

Also, on Saturday last, Hortons & Hutton's boat Dispatch, with Iron, Cotton Bagging, Coil Rope, Sugar, Mulletts, to owners.

Departed, on the 9th inst. Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, for Wilmington, with a full load of Cotton, Flour, Specie, &c.

Also, on Wednesday last, Steam Boat Company's Pole Boat Jackson, with Cotton, Flour, Wheat, &c.

Also, on Friday last, Hortons & Hutton's boat Glasgow, with a full freight of Cotton, Flour, Feathers, &c.

Also, yesterday, Hall & Johnson's boat Henry Clay, with 1810 bushels Wheat, 30 casks Seed, 24 barrels Flour, 10 bales Cotton, 7 bags Feathers.

Atlantic Souvenier,

A Christmas and New Year's Offering, for 1829. For sale by

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 13—97-1t

Christian Almanac,

For 1829, For sale by

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, Nov. 13.—97-tf

Wanted,

A good MILCH COW. Apply at this Office.

Nov. 13, 1828.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers have just received their fall supply, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Roram Hats, Beaver Do. Leghorn and Straw Bonnets.

Cotton Cards, Wool Do. Writing Paper, Letter Do. Spelling Books.

Which they offer at Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance, at their store on Hay Street, opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12—97-6w.

U. S. Bank Notes wanted,

By E. J. HALE.

November 12.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Quan'ty rated.	From D.C.	To D.C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	3	6
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	-	gallon	1 50	1 75
Apple	-	do		40
Peach	-	do	50	60
Bacon	-	lb	6	8
Beeswax	-	do	20	22
Butter	-	do	15	20
Bagging	-	yard	20	24
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	16	16½
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	14	15
Candles, Mould	-	do	16	
Cotton	-	100lbs	8 60	8 85
Corn	-	bushel	35	40
Copperas	-	100lbs	4 50	5
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel		90
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel	6 50	7 25
Fine	-	do		4 50
Fish, Herrings (none)	-	do		
Mackerel	-	do	6	7
Mullet	-	do	4 50	5
Feathers	-	lb	25	28
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	-	do		50
Ginger	-	lb	10	12½
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 75	4
10 by 12	-	do	6	6 25
Iron	-	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	2 50	3
Flotant	-	do	2 75	3
Lime	-	cask	2 50	3
Lard	-	lb	7	7½
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	25	28
Bridle	-	side	3	4
Lead, Bar	-	lb	8 50	9
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	37½	40
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	9	
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	-	bushel	22	25
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	18	20
Linseed	-	gallon	75	80
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	20	22
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg		8
Others	-	do	7 25	7 75
Paints, White Lead	-	do	4 50	
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	45	50
Rice	-	100 lb	3 50	4
Rags	-	lb	2	6
Shot	-	Bag	2 50	2 75
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	11	12
Common	-	do	10 25	11
Loaf	-	lb	20	25
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel		90
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	-	do		80
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	10	15
Glauber	-	do	5	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	19
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-petre	-	do	12	18
Tallow	-	do	8	
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	2 50	2 75
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box		16
Wheat	-	bushel	1 10	1 20
Whiskey	-	gallon	30	35
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	-	do	70	80

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828.

New Fall Goods.

THE Subscribers having received by last arrivals, *an extensive assortment of Seasonable and Fashionable*

Dry Goods,

Together with a further supply of

Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Hats, Shoes, &c.

Invite the attention of all Cash purchasers.

J. & S. BIRDSALL.

November 12—97-2w.

Cheese, Nails, &c.

30 Casks Prime Goshen Cheese
40 casks Nails, assorted sizes
20 bbls. Apple and Peach Brandy
2 bbls. imitation Holland Gin
4 pipes Madeira, Port, and other Wines
1 pipe Cogniac Brandy
6 qr. casks Malaga Wine
Fresh Almonds and Figs
Raisins and Zante Currants
Fresh Teas, Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

ALSO,

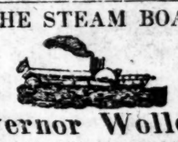
The remaining stock of DRY GOODS on hand.

Wholesale or Retail at Cost.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 13, 1828—97-3t.

THE STEAM BOAT



Governor Wollcott,

WILL leave Norfolk for Washington City, on Saturday 29th instant. Passengers leaving Fayetteville via the Norfolk Stages on Wednesday, 26th instant, will reach Norfolk in time for this Boat, and arrive at Washington on the 30th inst.

Proprietors of Norfolk Line.

November, 12, 1828.

☞ The Potomac continues her usual run.

Fayetteville Corps of Artillery.

Battalion Orders.

THE Battalion is ordered to parade for Review and Inspection in full Winter Uniform, on Saturday next the 15th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M.

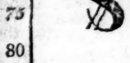
A Court Martial, for hearing appeals and transacting such other business as may properly come before it, will convene on Saturday the 22d inst. at half past 2 o'clock P. M. at the La Fayette Hotel.

By order of the Major Commandant,

JOSH. W. COCHRAN, *Adj't.*

Nov. 11, 1828.

Boarding.



THE Subscriber would take a few Boarders. He has also good Stables, and will accommodate transient persons who may choose to call on him, opposite the Planter's Hotel, Hay street.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1828.—97-tf

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

Joseph Hostler,

BARBER & HAIR DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public, that he has removed to that convenient Shop at the Lafayette Hotel, lately occupied by Horace Henderson, where he will be happy to attend to all his old customers, (to whom he takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks for their liberal support,) and to all others who wish to be well shaved and to have their hair genteelly and fashionably cut.

Gentlemen attended at their own houses, when desired.

He hopes, by constant attention and skill to merit a continuance of public favor.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12.—97-3t

To be drawn in New York, on

The 12th NOVEMBER Next,

The N. York Consolidated

LOTTERY,

NO. 15.

Highest Prizes

$50,000!

$ 20,000!

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,000		39 prizes of	$150	
1	of 20,000		39	of	100
1	of 10,000		39	of	90
1	of 5,000		39	of	80
1	of 4,000		39	of	70
1	of 2,500		39	of	60
1	of 1,350		78	of	50
5	of 1,000		273	of	40
8	of 500		4446	of	20
Whole Ticket	$20	*Quarter*	5		
Half	10	*Eighth*	2 50		

To be had of

Yates & McIntyre,

Managers, No. 25, Broad street,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞ All orders from the country will be promptly attended to, if addressed as above, *and* forwarded to Charleston before the 15th November.

Oct. 25, 1828.—95-3t

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

POETRY.

From the Atlantic Souvenir.

FUNERAL RITES.

O bury not the dead by day,
When the bright sun is in the sky,
But let the evening's mantle gray
Upon the mouldering ashes lie,
And spread around its solemn tone,
Before ye give the earth its own.

The gaudy glare of noon-day light
Befits not well the hour of gloom,
When friend o'er friend performs the rite
That parts them till the day of doom—
Oh! no—let twilight shadows come,
When heaven is still and nature dumb.

Then, when the zephyrs in the leaves
Scarce breathe, amid their mazy round,
And every sigh that air receives
Is heard along her still profound—
Then at night's dusky hour of birth,
Yield the lamented dead to earth.

Yield him to earth—and let the dew
Weep o'er him its ambrosial tears,
And let the stars come forth and view
The close of human hopes and fears—
Their course goes on—he ne'er again
Shall tread the walks of living men.

Subscription

For importing Grape Vine Roots from France, at a moderate price, and encouraging the introduction of that culture into the U. States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long Island, where he now has, in full cultivation, thirty-five acres of ground, containing 72,000 Grape Vine Roots; having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the districts of *Bordelais, Clerac,* and *Buzet,* departments of Gironde and Lot and Garonne, *in France,* (45° N Lat.) proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription, which will be opened on the 1st of August, 1828.

Mr. A. L will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of March next,* and forward them free of expense, to the different cities where subscription lists shall have been opened. The roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed in boxes, with some of the original soil in which they have been raised, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay, for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root; for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. *Roots only two years old,* shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ cents for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.
Letters not received, unless post paid.

Subscription Lists are opened at

New York, with Alphonse Loubat, 85 Wall street.	
Boston,	E. Copeland, Jun.
Albany,	R. McMichael.
Philadelphia,	Van Amringe.
Baltimore,	Willard Rhoads.
Washington City,	Wm. Patro.
Richmond,	Davenport Allen & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C.	Edw. J. Hale.
Charleston,	T. & T. Street & Co.
Savannah,	Hall, Shapter, & Tupper.
New Orleans,	Foster & Hutton.

Mr. A. LOUBAT's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the U. States, and his Agents will furnish them *gratis,* to subscribers.

Subscribers will have their Roots sent to the Port of Wilmington, in this State, free of expense.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders. H. POTTER.
Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1828. 91tf.

Carriages, Barouches & Gigs.

THE Subscriber has now for sale, at his Carriage House, below Liberty Point, next door to Mr. W. Cade's Tavern, a variety of

Carriages, Barouches, Gigs, Sulkeys,

&c. &c., which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash. He intends keeping a regular supply of these articles on hand, manufactured of the best materials. The public are assured that orders, either from town or country, for any article in the above line of business will meet with dispatch.

ALEXANDER McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1829. 92-6w.

Take Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of *ROBIE & NELSON,* is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and make immediate payment to Sam'l F. Nelson, who is authorized to receive the same.

JOHN ROBIE,
SAM'L F. NELSON.

August 11, 1828.

Further Notice.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture at the Old Stand of Robie & Nelson, where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of *BOOTS & SHOES,* of the best quality.

JOHN ROBIE.

N. B. Boots and Shoes made to measure at short notice.
August 10. 84tf.

To Families.

THE Subscribers are receiving among their FALL SUPPLY of Groceries, one case G. P. and Imperial *TEA* in 2 lb. cannisters, a very superior article, and selected by one of the best judges in the Philadelphia market, it being of the latest and one of the best *chops* of Teas ever imported into this country. Families wishing to supply themselves with a choice article are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Also, a few bbls. choice retailing *SUGARS,* for family use. HORTONS & HUTTON.
October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

Willkings & Co.,

HAVE RECEIVED BY THE LATE ARRIVALS,

25 Hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
20 kegs Nails assorted sizes,
20 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 bags prime green Coffee,
10 do Pepper,
10 do Alspice,
Imperial Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

October 9, 1827. 92-tf.

Feathers and Rags.

THE Subscribers will pay cash for a quantity of *Live Geese FEATHERS.* Also, for 10,000 lbs. of clean cotton and linen *RAGS,* suitable for Paper Makers. WILLIAMS & FENN.
Fayetteville, Oct. 30. 95-6w.

Wholesale and Retail

LEATHER & SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber is opening an Extensive Assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES,* embracing every variety of kind, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

Also,

Northern Sole LEATHER, white and red,
Skirting Leather,
Upper do.
Philadelphia Calf Skins, first quality,
Seal Skins,
Lining Skins and Binding,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe Thread, &c. &c. &c.

☞ *BOOTS and SHOES* of every description made to measure as usual of the best materials and workmanship.

W. L. HAWLEY,
Person St. two doors from Market Square.
October 30. 95-tf.

Notice.

E. E. LEWIS, on the 13th of March, 1828, for a valuable consideration, assigned all debts and claims due him by notes, judgments, executions, bonds, receipts, book accounts, &c., both in law and equity, to J. S. Mitchell.

All persons indebted as above, are requested to make payment to the Subscriber, who is legally authorized to collect and settle said claims, and will be in this place on or before the 1st of December next, and remain some weeks for that purpose. Persons who hold any of the above claims for collection, are requested to communicate to the Subscriber, either by mail or otherwise, the situation of the same.

A. JOHNSON, Attorney
For J. S. MITCHELL.
Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, Oct. 25, 1828.—95-1f3t

Storage and Commission BUSINESS

THE Subscribers having provided commodious and extensive *WAREHOUSES* for the storage of Cotton, will attend to the receiving of the same; also to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to the interior, and to the shipping of Cotton and other produce coastwise, when required. They will devote particular attention to the selling of Cotton and other produce committed to their charge, and they flatter themselves that by prompt and assidious attention to all business entrusted to their care, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HORTONS & HUTTON.
October 9, 1828. 92tf.

The Subscribers

Are this week receiving in part their FALL Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which are expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will comprise *A very general Assortment* of every article in their line, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. Their stock will in part, comprise the following articles, viz:

20 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars,
35 bbls. loaf and lump do.
220 bags prime Coffee,
5 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
4 do Jamaica Spice,
5 do race Ginger,
100 do Shot, assorted Nos.
80 ps. Dundee Bagging, 42 inches,
4 do twilled Sacking,
50 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 lbs. bailing Twine,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
700 do Epsome Salts,
1000 do Alum,
1000 do Dutch Madder,
2 ceroons sp. flt. Indigo, (warranted a genuine article,)
2 hhds. Eng. Copperas,
20 kegs Eng. white Lead, (ground in oil,)
50 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
2 hhds. Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac Brandy,
2 do old Holland Gin,
1 hhd. W. I. Shrub,
6 qur casks sweet Malaga
4 do do Teneriffe,
2 do do Corsica,
8 do do Muscat,
3 do do old Madeira, } WINES.
½ pipe do do.
2 qr. casks Port
12 do boxes imp'l. & G. Pr.
½ chest Hyson } TEAS.
25 boxes glass,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.
100 do Nails, assorted sizes,
100 doz. weeding Hoes,
200 pair trace Chains,
10 tons Iron, assorted sizes,

With a *variety* of other articles in their line, which they offer low for cash. Highest prices paid for all kinds of country produce.

HORTONS & HUTTON.
October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

Steam Boat HENRIETTA.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, give notice to the Merchants of this place and in the Country, that the Steam Boat is in fine order; the Lighters are good and sufficient, and kept always ready in case of low water. Warehouses at Campbellton are provided for the reception of goods and for the storage of cotton. They assure the public, that every attention and facility will be afforded to render these Boats worthy their patronage.

The Subscribers will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to the interior, and to the shipping of Cotton or other produce.

WILLKINGS & CO.
October 2, 1828. 91 2m.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Melville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.,* was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., an assignment of their property in trust, requests their debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.

W. W. WILLIAMS.
October 15, 1828—93-tf.

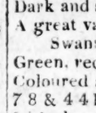
Mallett's Mill

IS now in operation, and in order to receive Grain upon the customary rates, for grinding and cleaning.
Fayetteville, Sept 1, 1828. 87tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN



HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.
July 31. 82-tf.

At the above Hotel an authorized *STAGE OFFICE* is kept, where seats are taken for all the Stages that depart from Fayetteville.
August 14.

New Cheap *Fancy Store.*

HENRY L. JONES has just received and is now opening, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Staiert, south corner of Market Square, a large and very elegant assortment of Fancy Goods, which he will sell very low for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to call. Among his stock will be found the following articles.

Extra super blue Cloths. Do. low priced,
Handsome double milled Cassimere
Dark and steel mixt Sattinets and Cassimere
A great variety of extra fine Valencia, Merseilles & Swansdown Vestings
Green, red and white Flannels. Do. fine gauze do.
Coloured and scarlet cloth Shawls
7 8 & 4 4 Irish Linens. 7-4 8-4 & 10-4 table diaper.
Irish sheeting Russia do. and diaper.
Fine cambric dimity. Do low priced
Fig'd and plain black Bombazetts. Do col'd do
Heavy camlets. Do Tartan plaids, baizes & velvets.
Leghorn bonnets, superior and low priced,
A great variety of calicoes, newest style,
Beautiful Swiss robes, very cheap,
4 4, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconet muslin,
Do. do corded and checked,
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted,
Plain and figured mull do.
Book muslin, plain and figur'd. Do. needle-worked
Fine plain Swiss muslins. Extra rich figured do.
Linen cambrics. Ginghams, a great variety.
Linen cambric pocket hkfs. White cravats.
Imitation do. with borders. Long lawn, very cheap,
An elegant assortm't of handsome inserting trimings
Thread laces, edging and insertion lace,
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns.

Domstic Goods.

5-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 bleached Washington and sea island shirtings. Paddings and sail duck.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 Indigo apron checks, some very fine
Low priced negro cloths. Dowlass and oznaburgs.
4-4 porter sheetings. Linen & cotton buckram,
Ladies' white, blk, and col'd worsted hose, assorted
Fine black and white cotton do.
Gentlemen's fine elastic silk web suspenders.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gro. de Napt. Extra blk Italian lustrings.
Double chain and plait black Gro de Naps.
Sinchews & sarsnetts. Green, white, & p'k florences.
Col'd & black Italian crapes. Bandana and flag hkfs.
German do. some very handsome.
Levantine & fancy do Rich bonnet Ribons,
An elegant assortment of belt ribons Bl'k love do.
White, green, & pink satin do. Piping & silk cords.
A great variety of taffeta ribons, all widths & colors.
Fine French braids, assorted colors,
Cap ribons, very handsome, a great variety,
Best Italian sewing silk, all colours.

Crapes.

Heavy Mandarin crapes, do. Nankin, extra,
Canton do. a variety, crape lisse and hat crape,
Pink, white, green and black Italian do.
Long and square Cashmere shawls,
Crimson, scarlet, and white 4-4 & 3-4 do. handsome,
A great variety of Cashmere points,
Rich silk handkfs., barege and gauze do.
Green and white gauze veils, with & without borders,
4-4 & 5-4 blk. & white bobinett lace veils, some very beautiful

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Sons' best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins.
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid do.
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd,
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c, &c.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25.

A Teacher wanted.

A Gentleman, who can come well recommended, is wanted to take charge of the Hay Mount Academy, in Fayetteville Applications, (if by letter, post paid,) may be made to the Editor of the Observer. Sept. 18.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA *ALMANACK,*

FOR

1829.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

Stop the Runaways!!

$120 *Reward*

WILL be given for the apprehension of six Negro Fellows, who escaped from us yesterday morning, on the road from Fayetteville to Cheraw, S. C., viz.

TOM,

A large, likely black fellow, about 27 years of age, a pleasant countenance, and very intelligent negro.—He will no doubt be lurking about Fayetteville, having been owned for a considerable length of time by Gabriel Holmes, Jr. Esq., of that place, and having a wife in the vicinity.

CHARLES,

A large, well set black fellow, with large whiskers, lately owned by Archibald McKay, in the upper end of Cumberland county. He is about 25 or 30 years of age and quite shrewd; he will no doubt return to that neighbourhood again, as he has a wife there.

IVEY,

A stout built fellow, light complexion, round face, with a fine set of teeth—smiles when spoken to; he was sold by Mr. Bridges of Chatham county, to Jonathan Harralson, Esq., of whom we purchased him.

LOVELACE,

A stout fellow, rather light complexion, with thick lips, about 30 years of age. As he was purchased from Mr. B. A. Barham, of Raleigh, it is very presumable he will return to that place, having a wife there, and a general acquaintance among the blacks. He is a most artful rascal—pretends to great sanctity, as all his theme is religion. He is well known as a Presbyterian preacher.

EPHRAIM,

A small fellow, light complexion, good countenance, about 30 years of age. He will also endeavor to get back to Raleigh, as he was sold to us by Gen. Barringer, and having a wife there.

SANDY,

A small black fellow, short neck and big mouth, about 22 years of age, articulates badly. He was sold by John Brown of Cumberland, and will, in all probability, return to that neighbourhood. We will give the above reward for the apprehension of the said Negroes, if lodged in any jail in the State, so that we get them, or $20 for each, so taken and secured.

N. B. POWELL,
JOHN D. WALKER.
Fayetteville, October 23, 1828.—94 tf.

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce the arrival of an entirely *NEW STOCK* of *French, Dutch, India, English, Irish, Scotch and American* GOODS selected with particular care, and forming a most extensive and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE AND STAPLE ARTICLES, which are now offered for sale at extremely reduced prices, for cash or negotiable notes; Country Merchants and the public generally, are respectfully invited to examine the GOODS:—AMONG WHICH ARE, VIZ.

Cloths and Cassimeres, extra and super blue, black, green and olive colours,
Ditto, fine and common, assorted,
Ladies' blue and scarlet pelisse cloths,
Sattinetts, super blue, steel-mixt, drab & Oxford gray,
Cassinetts, circassians, white jeans and drillings,
Camlets and Scotch tartan plaids,
Green and scarlet moreens and rattinetts,
Russia sheeting and duck, brown linen and dowlass,
Irish linen, Scotch lawn and imitation do. Holland,
Marseilles quilts, 12-4 wide, and English do.
Towelling, table diaper & damask do. 4-4, 6 4 & 8-4,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow, fine & common 8-4,
Ladies' white gauze do., very superior,
Bombazines, French & English super, black & drab,
Calicoes, a great variety, and some splendid new patterns,
Fancy ginghams and Bengal stripe do.
Furniture do. & dimity, caroline plaids & Ginghams,
Mosquito netts and oil cloths, shirtings & sheetings,
Tamboured, flounced and gingham robes, plain and figured crape dresses,
Plain, figured and striped Gros de Naples, a variety of shades and colours, very fashionable,
Barege, plain and stripe, black do. and hat crape,
White, green and pink florence, blk. and mixt silk camlet,
Sattin and nankeen levantine, crape lisse, white and green,
Blk. sarsenet and sinchews, bordered green do. for umbrella covering,
Soncham pongees, cornelian silks, and watered Gros de Naples,
Muslins, mull mull, Swiss and jaconet plain & figured,
Do. Book, plain, seeded and tamb'd, Scotch Mull do.
Cambrics, fine and common, cambric dimity and furniture, do.
Cambric, barege and fancy silk hdkfs. and shawls,
Flag and bandano do. and cotton shawls and hdkfs.
Barege, bayden, crape and merino scarfs and hdkfs.
Swiss and cashmere points and cravats, book muslin handkerchiefs,
Vigonia, valentia and cashmere long shawls, & gauze handkerchiefs,
Tippets, collerets, green and white veils, gauze do.
Black and white lace veils, edgings, gimps, cords and tapes,
Horseskin, beaver, woodstock, kid & dogskin gloves, black silk do.
Havanna hats, and misses straw do., Leghorn and Navarino bonnets, the latter a new and fashionable article,
Ladies' silk, cotton, and coloured worsted stockings,
Gentlemen's do. do. and half hose, mixt do. cotton and worsted braces,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas, cotton ditto and parasols,
Feather and palm leaf fans, artificial flowers and ribbons, a great variety,
Sewing silk and twist, gilt and common buttons, vest and coat silk do.
Rose and point blankets, negro cloths, oznaburgs, domestic checks and stripes,
An extensive assortment of women, men, and children's shoes, pumps, boots, and bootees, fine and common,
Calf and Morocco skins, soal and upper leather, wool hats,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur hats, youth's caps,
Cotton and wool cards, spelling books & stationary,
Cotton bagging, bale rope, and twine,
A general assortment of hardware, iron, steel, castings and crockery ware,
Gun powder and shot, teas, loaf and brown sugar,
100 bags coffee, old rum, and cogniac brandy, gin, Teneriffe, and old Madeira wine, Monongahela old whiskey, porter in bottles, apple and peach brandy, old rye whiskey, fresh London mustard, raisins, almonds, and Madeira nuts, sweet oil, olives and anchovies, lime juice, and double refined lemon syrup, lemons, cheese, pickled salmon, and old Spanish segars, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Brick Tenement—Green Street.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 4, 1828. 87tf.

Take Notice.

AT the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, the subscriber qualified as executor to the last Will and Testament of Sebastian Staiert, deceased; all persons who owe the said estate are therefore requested to come forward immediately and make payment, and those having demands or claims against it, to present them within the time limited by law, or they will be barred a recovery.

JOSEPH AREY, Executor.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1828.—90tf

Fayetteville Cotton Factory

COTTON YARN made at the above Factory offered to Country Merchants and others by the Bale at a price, less than it can be imported, by application to Mr. Hugh McLaurin, Mr. John McRobin or the subscriber.

HY. A. DONALDSON.
August 5, 1828. 83-tf

For Sale,

40 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 coils bale Rope,
35 bags prime Coffee,
8 hhds. Molasses,
20 bbls. Sugar,
25 kegs cut Nails,
150 sides soal Leather,
200 lbs. Quicksilver,
3 tons Iron,
40 sets wagon Boxes,
3 hhds. N. E. Rum,
4 qr casks Malaga Wine,
10 bbls. peach Brandy,
15 do. apple ditto,
40 bbls. Whiskey,
1500 bushels alum Salt,
500 ditto Sound do.
1000 ditto Liverpool do.

Powder, Shot, Lead, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Saltpetre, Spice, Pepper and Ginger, by

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.
August 14. 84tf.

Norfolk Line.

LEAVES Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, and arrives at Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, by 5 P. M.

Leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, and arrives at Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, by 9 P. M.

Passengers leaving Fayetteville on Monday, reach Norfolk in time for the Baltimore and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats, Those leaving on Wednesday reach Norfolk in time for the Philadelphia or Seaford Boat. And those leaving on Friday reach Norfolk in time for the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. The Line has been much improved, and the routes so altered as to afford sufficient time for sleep.

THE PROPRIETORS.
June 1828. 76tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Spring Supply,* consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either by wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash—Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vesting
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do.
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARN
Fayetteville, May 4, 1828.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office.